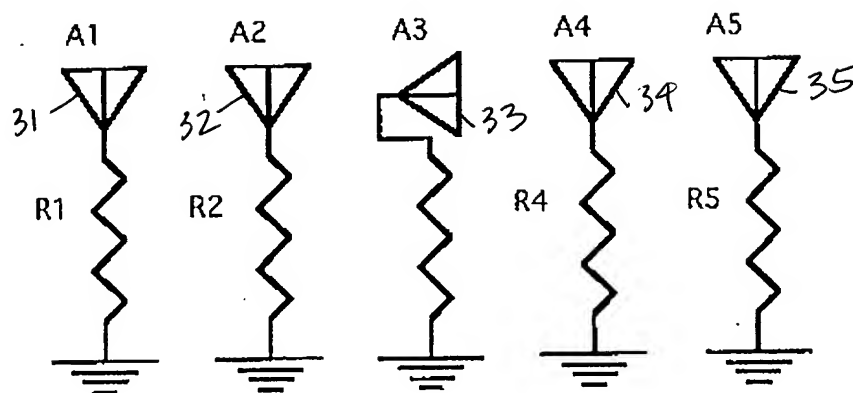


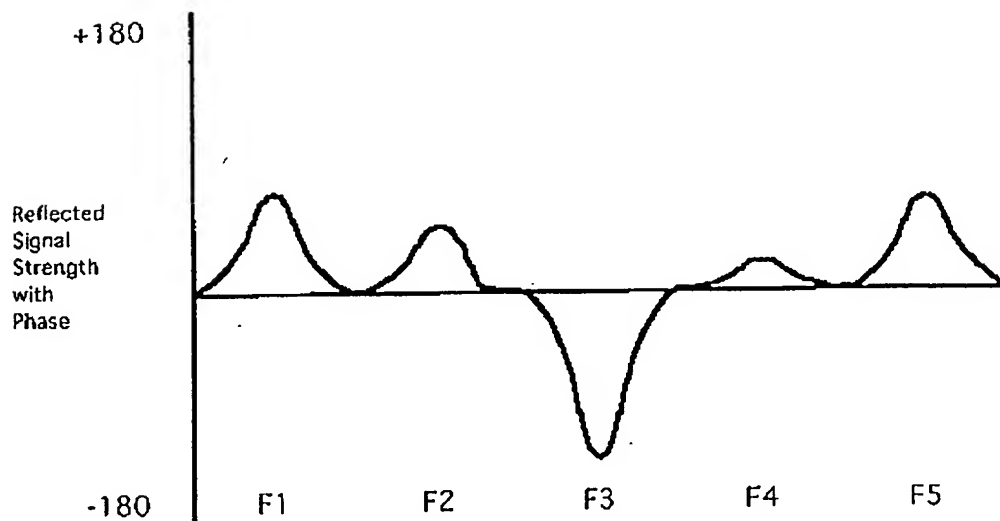


FIG. 3A



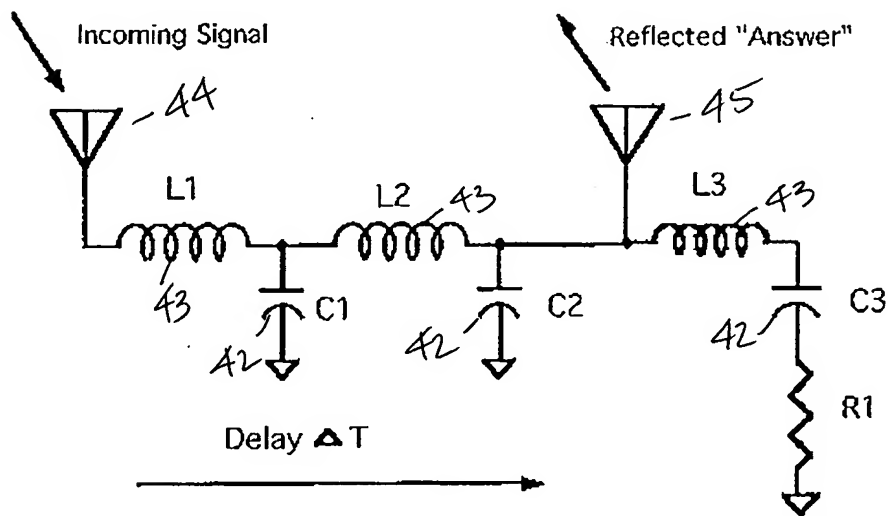
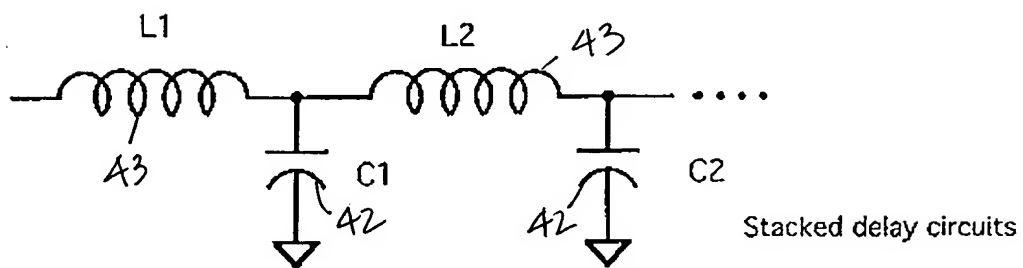
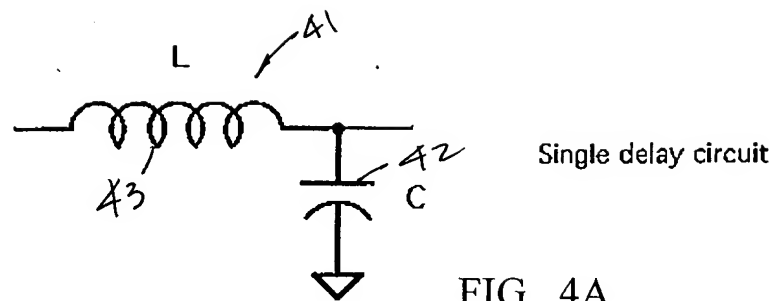
Example case $0 < R3 > R1 = R5 < R2 < R4 < \infty$

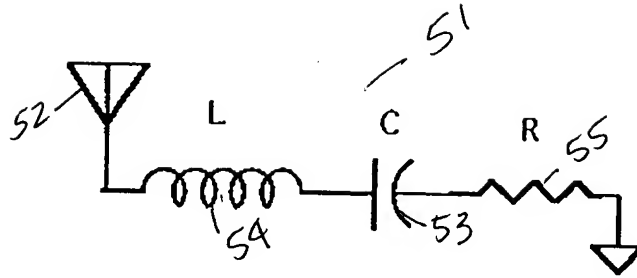
Antennas A1, A2, A4 and A5 phased together, A3 phase 180° out from other antennas.



Signature of reflected signal as encoded by resistor elements and phasing of antennas.

FIG. 3B



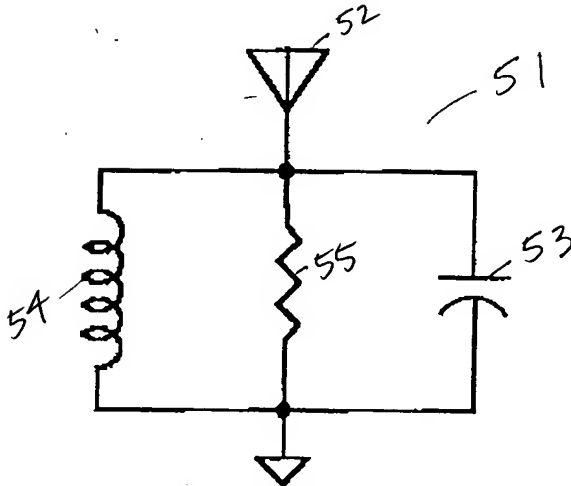


$$X_L = 2 \pi f C$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2 \pi f C}$$

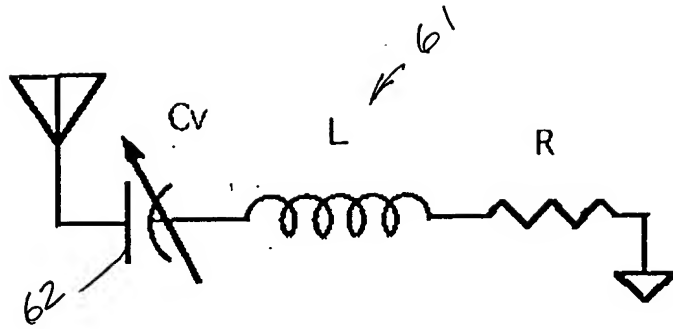
When $X_L = X_C$, the incoming signal is absorbed compared to any other Freq,

FIG. 5A



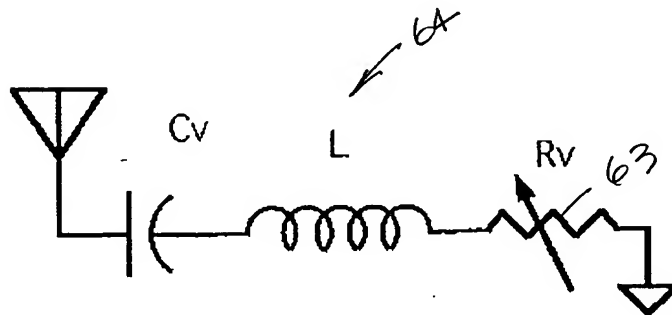
This circuit selectively reflects one frequency efficiently but absorbs at others.

FIG. 5B



Capacitor C_v changes due to spacing changes of the two capacitor electrodes.

FIG. 6A



Resistor R_v , e.g. a carbon loaded resistor reduces resistance at higher pressures when compressed.

FIG. 6B

